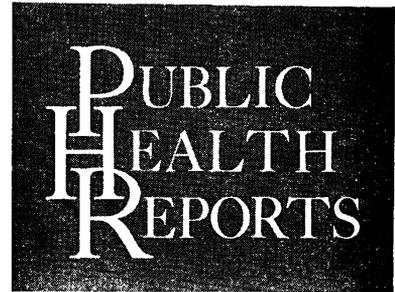


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ROSENBERG, NATHAN (Public Health Service): *Acceptability of mouth protectors by high school football players. Public Health Reports, Vol. 78, November 1963, pp. 941-946.*

A total of 406 football players in five parochial high schools in Washington, D.C., were randomly provided with latex or vinyl custom-fitted mouth protectors before the start of the 1962 football season. At the end of the season, 294 players were still participating in the game, and all had worn their protectors primarily on a voluntary basis.

Responses of the 294 players to questionnaires indicated that more than half wore their mouth protectors "practically always or always" during games between schools. One-fourth to one-third of the group did not wear their protectors to the extent considered desirable for protection against oral and dental injury. Players in this category reported that they "never or hardly ever" or "occasionally" used them during interschool games.

Only 22 percent of the sample reported

no troubles or very minor troubles with use of mouth protectors. The most common discomforts reported for all categories of use included interference with breathing, nausea or gagging, and irritation of gums or mouth. Approximately 45 percent of the sample reported these and other kinds of discomforts. Twenty-two percent reported wear-and-fit difficulties, the most common of which was biting or wearing through of the protector. There was a significant relationship between reported troubles and reported usage. Those with discomfort were less likely to report frequent use of the protector.

No significant differences were indicated between the groups using vinyl or latex protectors with respect to use, difficulties, or opinion of protection afforded.

MOORE, M. BRITAIN, JR. (Public Health Service), PRICE, ELEANOR V., KNOX, JOHN M., and ELGIN, LEE W.: *Epidemiologic Treatment of Contacts to Infectious Syphilis. Public Health Reports, Vol. 78, November 1963, pp. 966-970.*

In a cooperative clinical study, several intramuscular treatment schedules were tested for their effectiveness in preventing the development of syphilis in persons who had been exposed to infectious syphilis. The study population consisted of 788 clinically and serologically negative contacts at five treatment centers. A part of the study group received a placebo similar in appearance to one of the drugs being tested and given in the same manner.

No cases developed among contacts

treated with 2,400,000 units of benzathine penicillin G given in one treatment at one or two intramuscular injection sites. Intramuscular injections of 600,000 units of aqueous procaine penicillin G or of benzathine penicillin G or an intramuscular tetracycline preparation given in a dosage of 500 mg. on 2 successive days gave unsatisfactory results. Of 182 patients given placebo, 16, or 9.2 percent (cumulative rate based on number observed for varying periods), developed syphilis during the 3-month followup period.

The nature of a paper, not its importance or significance, determines whether a synopsis is printed. See "Information for Contributors" on next page.

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